1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

137 paper and woodpulp industries, and also for heating.

376 "White Coal." The total power capacity of Estonian streams is about 170,000 HP per year. In 1939 only about 40 per cent of it was being exploited.

382 Plant Development and Expansion Capability. The oil-shale industry was founded in the first year of Estonian independence, 1918. At about the same time experimentation was begun for oil refinery from oil-shale. There were no mines nor oil refineries in czarist Russia. Among the plants which developed during Estonian independence should be mentioned four leading enterprises:

382 473 First, Estonian Oil-Shale Industry, Inc. was reorganized from the State Oil-Shale Industry in 1936 by making it an incorporated enterprise

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473 which worked mostly with government capital. It had two mines, at Kukruse and Kohtla-Järve, Virumaa, and employed over 2000 workers and 178 employees and technical personnel. The company owned several oil refineries.

Estonian Shale-Oil Co. Inc. was founded in 1922 by G. Scheel and Co. partly with the help of foreign capital. It employed about 1500 workers and 140 other persons. This company had also its own mines and patented oil refineries which provided oil for both domestic and foreign markets.

Estonian Shale-Oil Industry, Inc. (Eestimaa Õlikonsorstsium) was founded in 1937 with Swedish capital at Türsamäe, Virumaa. It had its mine near Türsamäe in Viivikonna and oil refineries in Türsamäe, and employed about 300 workers in mines, 500 in oil refineries

382 and 70 others.

473 New Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. had its plants in Kohtla, Virumaa.

382 In 1939, the oil-shale output was 1.7 million tons and the raw oil output was 179,000 tons. It was estimated that with adequate capital investments it would be possible to raise the yearly raw oil output to 1,000,000 tons.

317 Among the peat industries the largest were
473 Estonian Peat Industries, Inc. with its center in Tallinn, and Peat Industry at Ulila, Tartumaa. The first company was founded in 1936 by the reorganization of the State Peat Industry as an incorporated enterprise. It had several plants, at Ellamaa, Arukülla, Lehtse, and it owned also the Tootsi Briquette Factory, built in 1937-38, which made hard pressed peat briquettes. The Estonian Peat Industry, Inc. employed about

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

471 Industry in Soviet-Occupied Estonia. All the larger plants were nationalized at the very beginning of the Soviet occupation by the all-Union Commissariats in Moscow, and production was begun for the U. S. S. R. The former plant owners were not permitted to be employed in their former plants or firms. Although the smaller plants were not nationalized, they could no longer survive under the pressure of excessive taxes and without raw materials. The Soviets are interested mainly in the development of heavy industry, oil-shale and engineering, and these industries are carefully controlled. A pipeline was laid from the Virumaa oil-shale plants to Leningrad and by now probably the whole of Leningrad receives its fuel from Estonia. Also, Tallinn is supplied now by oil-shale gas. The Soviet leaders have imported

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382 a considerable number of workers and by employing slave labor also, they have increased the output of the oil-shale industry considerably. They are vitally interested in this industry, for it is supposed to supply the submarine fleet with fuel in case of emergency.

377 The Soviets are building a hydroelectric station on the Narva River which, according to plan, must be completed in 1955. This station will serve mainly Leningrad and its vicinity.

[439] Other industries of Estonia in which the Russians are particularly interested are the shipyards, and the phosphorite, glass, plywood and furniture industries, all of which now produce for the Soviet Union. The Soviet leaders, emphasizing the fulfillment and even the exceeding of plans, have in this way damaged the quality of goods in every industry by stressing quantity